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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

BARCELONA, *May* 9.

ALL ſorts of ammunition, with proviſions, a complete hoſpital, vaſt quantities of ſtraw, ſcaling ladders, and above 3000 faſcines have been put on board 150 tranſports, and we began this morning to embark three battalions of Spaniſh guards, three ditto of the walloon guards, of 700 men each; two battalions of the regiment of Arragon; two of the Iriſh regiment, with the two companies of grenadiers; a battalion of the King's regiment; a ditto of the regiment of Guadalaxara, a ſquadron of cavalry, and one of dragoons, with their horſes; 220 ſoldiers and ſix officers choſen from the Swiſs regiment of Colonel Buch, who embarks in quality of major-general; 100 men choſen from the artillery, and a great number of picked officers of the train; ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons, a comptroller general, a treaſurer, commiſſaries of war, &c. &c. The whole left this place this afternoon, and are to ſail for Carthagena, which is the rendezvous of all the other convoys. We compute at 9000 the troops embarked at this place, and at 15,000 thoſe on board the other convoys. We are totally ignorant of the deſtination of this armament, of which M. de Zevallos, and Court O'Reilly, Lieutenant General, is to have the command.

MOSCOW, *April* 24. Prince Repnin, who was taken priſoner in the late war, died here a few days ago.

AMSTERDAM, *May* 18. By advices from Barcelona, of the 28th of laſt month, we learn that all the ſhips that enter that port are taken up on the King's account, by his order, and are to be employed to carry troops, proviſions, and military ſtores; and that upwards of 150 veſſels have already taken in their cargoes. They add, that an embargo is laid on all the ſhipping at Alicant, Malaga, Carthagena, Ferrol, and Cadiz.

Certain advices from Toulon ſay, that four ſhips of the line, completely manned, have juſt ſailed from thence for the Weſt Indies.

LEGHORN, *May* 2. All accounts from Spain are filled with the enormous warlike preparations which are carried on, with the greateſt rapidity, in that country. They write from Madrid, that orders were given to preſs 14,000 men, and that half of the King's houſehold troops had received orders to be in readineſs to march. A letter from Marſeilles, in confirmation of the above, adds, that 12,000 of the French ſubſidy troops had received orders to embark there for Spain; for which purpoſe 14 tartans were ready in their ports, and from Barcelona we learn, that magazines are filling up there for the uſe of a very numerous army.

ZELL, *May* 20. Laſt Saturday the body of the Queen Caroline Matilda, attended by ſixteen Captains, was carried in a hearſe and ſix, between a double line of ſoldiers, to the church of this city, and interred in the royal vault.

MADRID, *May* 13. According to our laſt letters received from Cadiz, they had embarked there the cavalry and infantry deſtined for the expedition againſt the Moors.

LONDON, *May* 30.

YESTERDAY a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's, after his Majeſty's return from the Houſe of Peers, on the advice received on Thurſday from General Boyd, Governor of Gibraltar.

By the rejection of the New York remonſtrance in the Houſe of Commons, and of the memorial from the ſame province in the Houſe of Lords, all ideas of conciliation ſeems to be at an end. All good men hoped that the Miniſtry would have eagerly caught at the offers made by that ſober and conſiderate colony; but the memorial of New York was treated like the repreſentations of the Congreſs. On the Duke of Manchester's moving to have it read, an amendment was propoſed of urging the reaſons for its rejection: The debate turned moſtly on order, which point was very ably argued by their Graces of Manchester and Richmond; but the Earl of Effingham's ſpeech was the moſt affecting, and not more admired for its temper and good-nature, than for the truly patriotic ſentiments which it contained; ſentiments as pure and noble as the conduct he has always held. The regiment in which his Lordſhip ſerved having been ordered to America a day or two before this debate, he reſigned his commiſſion into his Majeſty's hands.

The SPEECH *is correctly as follows:*

My Lords,

THE turn which this debate has taken makes it unneceſſary for me to remark on any thing which in the courſe of it has fallen from any noble Lord; but as I wiſh to call your Lordſhips attention rather to the ſubject matter, than to the form and manner of the paper offered to you, I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed, if I treat the latter as trifling, when putting it in competition with the ſalutary or dreadful effects of admitting or rejecting the means now in your hands of reſtoring harmony to this diſtracted empire. What may be the fate of the amendment propoſed, I know not; but I fear it is too eaſily to be gueſſed, from the complexion of the Houſe, what will be that of the memorial.

If any thing, my Lords, can add to the reluctance with which I at any time trouble your Lordſhips, it is a conſciouſneſs of my own inability to treat this ſubject as it ought to be treated.

Indeed the importance of it is ſuch, as would deter me from entering into it at all, did I not think, that in the precarious ſituation in which this country ſtands at preſent, it is the duty of every man to avow his principles and ſentiments with firmneſs and integrity.

The indulgence which I have before experienced encourages me to expect again, from your candour, that attention, which I have not, like many among your Lordſhips, the abilities to command.

I confeſs I wiſh to avoid the diſcuſſion of our right to ſuch a power as we are contending for; that is to ſay, a power of taxing a ſet of ſubjects who are not repreſented among us, and who have full power to tax themſelves in the ordinary and conſtitutional manner. Were any particular province, among the Americans, to refuſe grants of money in proportion to others, or to commit any act in abuſe of their charters, I think that ſupreme controuling power, which the province in queſtion allows in its full extent, would give us the charge, *Ne quid detrimenti, res capiat publica.* And in that caſe, my Lords, almoſt the whole empire would be united againſt the wrong-headed few, who would be ſoon brought to reaſon.

But I am ſatisfied, that without neceſſity, we have no more right to exerciſe the power of taxation in that country, than a Roman Dictator had to begin his office with a declaration, that his power ſhould be perpetual, and was neceſſary in the ordinary buſineſs of Government.

Therefore, my Lords, whatever has been done by the Americans, I muſt deem the mere conſequence of our unjuſt demands. They have come to you with fair arguments, you have refuſed to hear them; they make the moſt reſpectful remonſtrances, you anſwer them with pains and penalties; they know they ought to be free; you tell them they ſhall be ſlaves. Is it then a wonder, if they ſay, in deſpair, "for the ſhort remainder of our lives, we will be free!" Is there one among your Lordſhips, who, in a ſituation ſimilar to that which I have deſcribed, would not reſolve the ſame? If there could be ſuch an one, I am ſure he ought not to be here.

To bring the hiſtory down to the preſent ſcene: Here are two armies in preſence of each other; armies of brothers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each feeling, that it is in the power of the moſt trifling accident, a private diſpute, a drunken fray in any public houſe in Boſton; in ſhort, a nothing, to cauſe the ſword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flames, and parricide.

In this dreadful moment a ſet of men, more wiſe and moderate than the reſt, exert themſelves to bring us all to reaſon. They ſtate their claims and their grievances: Nay, if any thing can be proved by law and hiſtory, they prove them. They propoſe oblivion, they make the firſt conceſſions; we treat them with contempt, we prefer poverty, blood, and ſervitude, to wealth, happineſs, and liberty.

My Lords, I ſhould think myſelf guilty of offering an inſult to your Lordſhips, if I preſumed to ſuppoſe there was any amongſt you who could think of what was expedient, when once it appeared what was juſt.

I might otherwiſe have adverted to the very formidable armament preparing by Spain; but as that argument ought to have no conſideration with your Lordſhips, I ſhall not ſuppoſe it would have any; and for that reaſon will entirely reject it.

What weight theſe few obſervations may have, I do not know; but the candour your Lordſhips have indulged me with, requires a confeſſion on my part which may ſtill leſſen that weight. I muſt own I am not perſonally diſintereſted.

Ever ſince I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my higheſt has been to ſerve my country in a military capacity. If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to ſee this country ſo ſituated as to make that profeſſion incompatible with my duty as a citizen.

That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myſelf bound to relinquiſh the hopes I had formed, by a reſignation which appeared to me the only method of avoiding the guilt of enſlaving my country, and embruing my hands in the blood of her ſons.

When the duties of a ſoldier and a citizen become inconſiſtent, I ſhall always think myſelf obliged to ſink the character of the ſoldier in that of the citizen, till ſuch time as thoſe duties ſhall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united.

It is no ſmall ſacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profeſſion; but it is a much greater, when a predilection, ſtrengthened by habit, has given him ſo ſtrong an attachment to his profeſſion as I feel. I have, however, this one conſolation, that by making that ſacrifice, I at leaſt give to my country an unequivocal proof of the ſincerity of my principles.

Extract of a letter from MONTEGO BAY, *to a planter at* Jamaica.

"There is very bad news arrived from the coaſt of Cuba. Two Spaniſh guarda coſtas have taken all the veſſels on the coaſt belonging to this place and St. Anne's; not one of the commanders of which made any reſiſtance, except Capt. Watkins of this place, who fought near two hours. The Spaniards put the wounded men into a large boat, which is arrived here."

On Friday night laſt his Excellency the Prince de Maſſerano, Ambaſſador from the Court of Spain, arrived at his houſe in Soho ſquare, from Paris; he was yeſterday at Court, and was complimented by the nobility and all the foreign Miniſters on his arrival; and this day he had a long conference with the Earls of Suffolk and Rochford in Cleveland Row, ſuppoſed to be on the ſubject of the armaments making in the ports of Spain.

They write from Hanover, that a few hours before the Queen Matilda died, ſhe cauſed two letters to be written, which ſhe ſigned herſelf, one to her royal conſort, and the other to her royal brother. In both letters ſhe ſtrongly maintained her innocence, forgives her enemies, and highly recommends a vigilant eye upon the Court of Denmark in protection of her infants, whoſe lives are in continual danger.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, *May* 21:

"The moſt conſiderable and moſt dangerous of the late inſurrections was at Soiſſons; two battalions were ſent thither, and on the market day the citizens were under arms to guard the coaſt of the river for the paſſage of the corn; notwithſtanding which, the diſturbances began again on the 13th inſtant, when there was a moſt horrible ſlaughter. The troops and the citizens had ſome diſpute, and fired at each other; by which fourteen on the one ſide or other were killed, and many wounded. The revolters took this opportunity of pillaging houſes and warehouſes without its being poſſible to take any more than two of them."

This day his Grace the Duke of Argyle reviewed the King's own regiment of dragoons at Dalkeith; and on Monday he will review the Scots Greys on Muſſelbergh links.

A memorial has lately been ſent off from St. James's to the Spaniſh Court, demanding a releaſe of Engliſh priſoners, which have been taken at different times by the Spaniſh veſſels on various pretences.

A letter by the laſt mail from Cadiz mentions, that they have a report there, that the Spaniſh fleet is intended to act in two diviſions; one to ſail for the chief port of the Emperor of Morocco, in order to oblige him to agree to ſuch terms as may put it out of his power again to moleſt the Spaniards; and the other to bombard Algiers, the corſairs of which ſtate have been lately very inſolent, and have even carried off ſome Spaniſh fiſhermen who were fiſhing on the Spaniſh coaſts in the Mediterranean.

Lord Rochford having aſſerted, in the Upper Houſe, that the merchants in Spain were not apprehenſive of the very great preparations and armaments going forward in the ſeaports of that kingdom being intended againſt England; it is but right to inform the public, that a very intelligent Engliſh merchant has written ſeveral times to his correſpondent in London, in the moſt poſitive terms, that there is no doubt but the Spaniards intend to go to war with us. He ſays, "that throughout the Spaniſh nation, particularly among the ſailors, there is an eager wiſh, and ſtrong expectation, for a war with England.

It is certain the French are arming at Breſt and other ports.

June 6. Yeſterday his Excellency Prince Maſſerano had a private audience of his Majeſty at St. James's for near three quarters of an hour, and delivered his letters of credence.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *May* 28.

"Early this morning orders came down here for ſix ſhips of the line to be fitted for ſea as ſoon as poſſible; and, in order to man them, houſes of rendezvous are opened, and good encouragement given for men to enter into his Majeſty's ſervice."

On Sunday died, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; ſome time Alderman of the ward of Vintry.

Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, May 30, 1775.

"A report having been ſpread, and an account having been printed and publiſhed, of a ſkirmiſh between ſome of the people in the province of Maſſachuſett's Bay and a detachment of his Majeſty's troops, it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have as yet been received in the American department of any ſuch event.

There is reaſon to believe, that there are diſpatches from General Gage on board the Sukey Captain Brown, which, though ſhe ſailed four days before the veſſel that brought the printed account, is not yet arrived.

The Spaniſh guarda coſtas in the Weſt Indies ſeize and condemn all the Engliſh merchant ſhips they can take.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *May* 30.

"This afternoon a veſſel from the Iſle of Wight arrived here, the Captain of which ſays, that a veſſel lay at the back of the above iſland, which came with diſpatches from General Gage, which they had put on ſhore that morning; and that ſhe ſhould lie there two or three days before ſhe came up to Spithead; for what reaſon was not mentioned, nor was any thing to be got from the people relative to the affairs at Boſton."

The town of Boſton is ſurrounded by two and twenty thouſand provincial troops, all determined men, commanded by the officer's Ward, Pribble, Heath, Preſcot, and Thomas; who act as generals, and are provided with forty ſeven pieces of cannon. The right wing, great part of which is encamped, extends from Cambridge to Roxbury; the left wing from Cambridge to Myſtick. The head quarters are at Cambridge. From Roxbury to Myſtick is thirty miles. There are centinels poſted all the way, to preſerve the communication. There is another body of provincials ſtationed as a corps of reſerve, in cantonments, between Cambridge and Worceſter. They are Connecticut-men, to the number of ſix thouſand, under the command of Colonel Putnam, who is at Cambridge, with the other officers. They have ſtopped all proviſions going into Boſton, in order to oblige General Gage to turn out the inhabitants. The communication with the country having continued entirely cut off ſeven days, the inhabitants begged of General Gage to permit the women and children to quit the town. He refuſed. However it is preſumed, he will be obliged to comply with their requeſt, unleſs he can ſupport them; which he certainly cannot. They are in a ſituation that truly deſerves pity.

The provincials, who attacked General Gage's convoy of proviſions, were headed and commanded by the Rev. Mr. Paſon, a diſſenting clergyman.

A letter from Lord Percy to his father at Northumberland Houſe, contains an account of the ſkirmiſh in America. It is ſaid not to differ materially from the accounts already publiſhed.

It is ſaid a battalion of the guards are to be ſent to America, and more ſhips.

The town of Boſton is ſaid to contain four and twenty thouſand inhabitants.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Argyle reviewed the Royal North-Britain dragoons, on Muſſelburgh links. This regiment made a very fine appearance, and went through their evolutions with great applauſe.

We are informed, that four veſſels, containing about 700 emigrants, have ſailed for America, from Port Glaſgow and Greenock, in the courſe of the laſt and preceding week. Moſt of theſe emigrants are from the North Highlands; and, it is ſaid, two veſſels are ſailed for that country in order to carry over more.

June 8. Orders are ſtuck up at the war office, that all perſons who accept commiſſions in any of his Majeſty's foreign garriſons will be expected in future to reſide where their ſeveral corps are quartered.

Extract of a letter from COPENHAGEN, *May* 20.

"The account of the death of the Queen Carolina Matilda arrived here the 19th, but a profound ſilence is kept on that ſubject. The Prince royal and his ſiſter are in deep mourning, and have no court in their apartments. The King, the Queen Dowager, and the royal family will go into the uſual mourning on the death of a crowned head, for which they wait till advice of the Queen's death is arrived from the Court of London."

Several Highland Gentlemen, who were lately in the Dublin ſervice, have, by permiſſion, quitted it on a promiſe of commiſſions to America. They arrived in London laſt week.

In a letter which the King of Pruſſia wrote ſome time ago to his agent Abbe Columbine at Rome, is the following paſſage: "Being a heretic, his Holineſs cannot grant him a diſpenſation for breaking my word nor deviating from the duty of an honeſt man or a King."

A Council is ſummoned to meet on Wedneſday at St. James's, on American affairs.

On Saturday night ſome deſpatches were ſent from Lord Dartmouth's office, for General Gage, to be forwarded by the Raven ſloop, now at Portſmouth.

It is talked of that the American merchants will petition his Majeſty to aſſemble the Parliament, in order that ſome reſolutions may be taken in regard to America.

The following naval expeditions are at length reſolved on: "A Commodore, with three ſhips of the line and two frigates for the coaſt of Guinea; an Admiral, with five ſail of the line and three frigates, for Newfoundland; an Admiral, with ſix line of battle ſhips, for the Eaſt Indies; a Commodore in the Mediterranean; and another to reinforce the ſhips already on the Weſt India ſtation.

Extract of a letter from LEGHORN, *May* 10.

"The preparations for war in Spain ſtill continue with the greateſt rapidity. Carthagena is the place of general rendezvous for the fleets. The officers have received orders to take no more than a ſmall portmanteau on board with them. The expedition is ſo haſty, that thoſe officers which are in Flanders, and other parts, are not called to their reſpective regiments, as there will be no time for their return. And though the general report is, that all this is againſt the Moors, and that his moſt Catholic Majeſty intends to force the Emperor of Morocco to comply with the following articles, viz. 1. That the Emperor of Morocco pay four millions of piaſtres to Spain as a compenſation for the laſt expences of the war. 2d. To deliver up 24 Spaniards which were taken priſoners during the late ſiege of Melille. 3. To allow to Spain four miles round each of her fortreſſes in Africa. 4. To cede the harbour of Tetuan and the iſle of Mogador to Spain. Yet, as the preſent armament of Spain is too enormous for that purpoſe, and as the expences which Spain is at is calculated to coſt at leaſt 20 millions of Spaniſh dollars, there is ground to ſuppoſe that Spain has ſomething of more importance in view, than to ſubdue the inſignificant State of Morocco.

June 13. A letter from Copenhagen ſays, "Since the news arrived of the death of the Queen Matilda, the King has not appeared in public as uſual; nor have any of the nobility or gentry had acceſs to his preſence, except the officers of State and foreign Miniſters. The Queen Dowager, with Prince Frederick and his conſort, are removed to Frederickſhall, whither his Majeſty was expected to have removed, but that journey is put off for ſome days.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *June* 2.

"On Saturday and Sunday three expreſſes came down here from the Admiral, with orders for ſix ſhips of the line to be fitted for ſervice immediately; and for the Meredith cutter, Lieutenant Brady, to ſail with deſpatches with the utmoſt expedition. The cutter proceeded to ſea on Tueſday, and various are the reports of her deſtination; ſome ſay to Gibraltar, others Jamaica, and others to the French coaſt.

All the inhabitants along the coaſt of New England have quitted their habitations, fearing that the ſhips would ſoon deſtroy them, and are gone up the country.

The following intelligence was yeſterday morning received by a merchant in the city from his correſpondent at the Hague: "At a full aſſembly of the States, orders were given for the fleet of ſix men of war, lying in the port of Harlem, to ſail with all poſſible deſpatch for the Weſt Indies.

The friends of Adminiſtration are buſy in repreſenting the news of an engagement in America as a mere fiction. In order to carry on their falſification with more efficacy, they do not ſtick to ſay, that Capt. Derby has abſolutely abſented himſelf, as if conſcious of having deceived the public; when it is well known that he daily frequents the Boſton or New England coffee-houſe behind the Exchange. But what ſhall we ſay to Mr. Lee, the agent of Maſſachuſetts Bay, who communicated the advice? He is reſponſible to his employers, and to the public for his conduct if the news prove falſe.

It is true, we are informed, that Lord Dartmouth ſent one of his people to Capt. Derby, and deſired to ſpeak with him. Capt. Derby declined waiting upon his Lordſhip without a proper notice or letter from his Lordſhip, that he might juſtify his conduct to his ſuperiors. He did not think the intimation given by a a runner belonging to an office was a ſufficient authority for him to pay his attendance on Lord Dartmouth.

We are aſſured from good authority, that Adminiſtration are in poſſeſſion of genuine deſpatches from Boſton; whatever may be their motives for withholding the contents from the public.

General Gage viewing the American army with his teleſcope, ſaw General Putnam in it, which ſurpriſed him; and he contrived to get a meſſage delivered to him, that he wanted to ſpeak to him. Putnam, without any heſitation waited upon him. General Gage ſhewed him his fortifications and adviſed him to lay down his arms. General Putnam replied, he could force his fortifications in half an hour, and adviſed General Gage to go on board the ſhips with his troops.

There are letters and prints by the Quaro, Charlton, which is arrived at Falmouth from Salem, which confirm all the accounts that have been received of the action between the King's forces and the Boſtonians; and added, that ſeveral ſmall ſkirmiſhes have happened ſince in favour of the latter.

Some deſpatches of a very important nature are preparing to be ſent to the Court of Copenhagen. They are to be carried by a perſon of diſtinction, who is to demand an explicit anſwer; and are ſaid to be in conſequence of the unfortunate Queen's laſt requeſt reſpecting the care of her children.

Yeſterday John Boyd, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's on being created a Baronet, now Sir John Boyd, of Danſon, in Kent, Baronet.

It is ſaid that the French Court has repeated the moſt ſolemn aſſurances that they have not any hoſtile deſigns againſt this kingdom.

They write from Jamaica, that a conſiderable fleet of French men of war has lately arrived in that part of the world from Breſt and Toulon; that they have troops on board, beſides bombs, mortars, &c. and ſeemed to be ſteering for ſome of the French iſlands to land their men, who were in a very ſickly condition.

Laſt Thurſday the commiſſioners appointed to examine the Chelſea penſioners began to ſit at York, from which time to laſt Monday 406 have appeared before them; out of which 63 have been ordered to do duty in different garriſons.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that a Spaniſh man of war having fired ſeveral ſhot at one of his Majeſty's frigates off the coaſt of Cuba, an engagement enſued, when the Spaniard blew up, and all on board periſhed.

Two men of war and three tranſports, with two regiments of ſoldiers, are ordered to ſail immediately for Boſton.

A report is current, that General Gage's troops were preparing to embark on board the men of war, when the laſt advices came away.

To avoid the great expence attending the trial of a Peer or Peers in Weſtminſter Hall, it is now believed that the Dutcheſs of Kingſton will be tried at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, and that under her preſent title. No Peereſs has been tried ſince the reign of James I. when the Counteſs of Somerſet was tried with her huſband for cauſing Sir Thomas Overbury to be poiſoned while a priſoner in the Tower.

Extract of a letter from GIBRALTAR, *May* 13.

"This morning four Spaniſh ſhips of the line, commanded by a Rear Admiral, 9 frigates, ſeveral xebecs, and 100 ſail of tranſports, were ſeen to paſs the Straits, from Cadiz, bound to Carthagena."

Letters from Dublin mention, that a Privy Council is ſummoned to meet at the caſtle to conſider of an order to be iſſued out to ſtop the exportation of proviſions from that Kingdom, excepting to England, as the vaſt quantities lately ſent out occaſion the price to be ſo high, that the poor are in the greateſt diſtreſs.

It was laſt night very current, that an expreſs was juſt arrived from General Gage, deſiring, with all expedition, a reinforcement of 5000 men at leaſt, whom he recommends to be accoutred in the manner of the Highland regiment. He alſo deſires a draught from the train of artillery, with ſome field pieces.

At a ſpecial meeting this day of ſeveral members of the Conſtitutional Society, a Gentleman propoſed that a ſubſcription ſhould be immediately entered into (by ſuch members preſent who might approve the purpoſe) for raiſing the ſum of 100l. "to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents of our beloved American fellow ſubjects, who, faithful to the character of Engliſhmen, prefering death to ſlavery, were, for that reaſon only, inhumanly murdered by the King's troops, at or near Lexington and Concord, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, on the 19th of April." Which ſum being immediately collected, it was thereupon *reſolved*, that Mr. Horne do pay to-morrow into the hands of Meſſ. Brownes and Colliſon, on account of Dr. Franklin, the ſaid ſum of 100l. and that Dr. Franklin be requeſted to apply the ſame to the above-mentioned purpoſe.

June 16. A letter from Stockholm, dated May 19th, ſay, "In conſequence of his Majeſty's orders, all the neceſſary ſteps are taking both here and throughout the whole kingdom, to put our land and ſea forces on a reſpectable footing. Certain perſons have contracted to furniſh the government with the neceſſary proviſions for the fleet, though theſe preparations may ſeem to indicate an approaching war, yet we are confidently told, that nothing further is intended by them than to re-eſtabliſh the military as well as all the other departments of the ſtate, upon a baſis ſuitable to the rank which Sweden has formerly held in Europe, and to reſtore her, without infringement on the tranquillity of his neighbours."

The deſpatches from America to Government contain the following particulars, which the Miniſtry have thought proper to conceal, viz. "That the provincials had inveſted Boſton with 40,000 men, and intended to cut off all communication, to prevent any ſupply of proviſions for the troops."

A part of Adminiſtration now begin to be convinced, that force in America will not ſucceed; they believe they have been impoſed upon, and ſcruple not to find fault with their coadjutors, for liſtening to the tales of intereſted men.

Yeſterday, after the levee, General Preſton was honoured by a conference with the King for upwards of half an hour on military affairs.

The late councils that were held on Iriſh affairs, it is confidently ſaid, are in conſequence of advices received from thence, giving an account of the defenceleſs ſtate that the nation is in, from the embarkation of the late troops, the backwardneſs of the people to enliſt to replace the draughts made from the ſeveral regiments, the conſtant emigrations to America, and the ſpirited meaſures the people are taking to ſecure an anti-miniſterial Parliament.

Laſt Tueſday Lord Townſhend, maſter general of the Ordnance, and Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, reviewed the train of artillery at Woolwich, when the new ſort of cannon, invented by one of the matroſſes, was tried before thoſe two general officers, and gave great ſatisfaction. Two large cannon were fired off 59 times in 59 ſeconds and an half.

They write from Dunkirk, that upwards of 200 Britiſh artificers, with their wives and families, arrived there in veſſels ſince January laſt, to ſeek for employment in the manufactories of France.

Extract of a letter from GIBRALTAR, *May* 25.

"This morning 115 ſail of Spaniſh veſſels from Cadiz, paſſed the Straits of this place, to join 200 others now in the harbour of Carthagena; they have on board 25 or 30,000 foot, and 5000 horſe; many of the ſmaller veſſels are laden with lime, mortar, ſtones, and other materials for erecting forts. It is univerſally believed their deſtination is for Algiers, where they undoubtedly will meet with a warm reception. Should the Spaniards ſucceed in their enterpriſe, they will reap the fruits of their labour in abundance, becauſe the city of Algiers contains one of the richeſt funds almoſt in Africa, which has not been broke in upon, but continually accumulating for ſeveral centuries paſt. It is confidently aſſerted, that the Spaniards carry over with them 5000 couple of bloodhounds, to uſe them, I ſuppoſe, in the ſame manner as when they conquered Mexico."

According to private letters from Boſton, the King's troops had not more than three rounds of powder left, when they arrived at General Gage's lines; from which it appears that there was either a great neglect, or elſe they ſet out in a very peaceable diſpoſition.

It is ſaid a proclamation will be iſſued in a few days relative to the late proceedings in America.

Saturday a meſſenger was deſpatched to Portſmouth, with orders to detain the Friendſhip tranſport till the arrival of Col. Dalrymple and —— Drumond, when ſhe is to proceed with them to Boſton with all poſſible expedition.

This morning a meſſenger arrived at Lord Suffolk's office, with ſome deſpatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which were immediately forwarded to his Majeſty at Kew.

On Saturday morning his Excellency Count de Guignes arrived at his houſe in Great George ſtreet, from France. His Excellency, immediately on his arrival, was viſited by all the foreign Miniſters, the Secretaries of State, and a great number of the nobility.

The *rebels* fired on the King's troops from behind ſtone walls and houſes *for fifteen miles* together; *ſo ſays the gazette*. A correſpondent deſires to know from the gazette's *learned intelligencer extraordinary*, what part of the province of Maſſachuſetts this buſineſs was performed in, as he does not apprehend that either from Boſton to Lexington, or from Boſton to Concord, any part of the country is covered with houſes and ſtone walls *two miles together*.

Extract of a letter from an ENGLISH *merchant to his friend in* LONDON, *dated* LEGHORN, *May* 6, 1775.

"We are ſtrangers here to the information you have in England, from the Britiſh Miniſters and Conſuls in Italy, concerning the Pretender; but our politicians will have it he is gone to Spain, where the armament, preparing with ſuch diligence, will ſurpriſe all Europe when its deſtination is known. It is no wonder your American Quixotiſm, as the phraſe is, ſhould have put ſchemes into the heads of ſome of the great powers, which they otherwiſe would never have thought of."

June 18. Advice is ſaid to be received from Boſton, that a number of people under arms had deſtroyed his Majeſty's cuſtom-houſe at Gaſpee Bay, at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, in the province of Quebec.

Two ſhips, freighted with ſalt proviſions for the troops at Boſton have been taken by the provincials.

Orders are ſaid to have been ſent from the war office, to the commanders in Scotland and Ireland, to grant no forlows to private men or officers till further notice.

General Gage's troops are very ſickly, inſomuch that all the hoſpitals in Boſton are full of them. Their ſickneſs is ſaid to be owing to their drinking very freely of new rum, with which they have been ſupplied by the inhabitants.

Captain Seton, from St. Kitt's, who arrived on Sunday, ſpoke with a ſchooner from Beverley, near Salem, that ſailed from thence the 30th of April; the Captain of which confirmed the account of an engagement on the 19th, but ſays the numbers killed were 235 regulars, and 39 provincials.

By the ſeveral accounts from America, the provincials from all parts are advancing in great numbers to Boſton, with a reſolution to engage the King's troops; ſo that, in all probability, a bloody action has enſued by this time.

We are aſſured, that Lord Percy, in the late ſkirmiſh with the Americans, had a narrow eſcape for his life, a muſket ball, which is ſuppoſed came tranſverſely, having ſtruck one of the middle buttons of his waiſtcoat, and from thence paſſed off ſlanting, ſo as to leave only a mark behind.

They write from Plymouth, that the encouragement given for ſailors to enter into his Majeſty's ſervice not anſwering the intended purpoſe, preſs warrants are hourly expected there; when it is not doubted but a great number of able bodied ſailors may ſoon be got, who are lurking about the country, rather than go on board any of Majeſty's ſhips.

By the the beſt accounts, it does not appear that the Americans are in poſſeſſion of more than 40 pieces of cannon, of which not more than 20 are fit for ſervice.

Orders, we hear, have been iſſued for an inquiry to be made into the muſter rolls of the ſeveral regiments to aſcertain the number of each, and to know whether they have now their full complement of men, that if they have not, they may be filled, with all expedition.

When the laſt packet left Calais, two large veſſels were loaded with firelocks and ammunition, but what place they were deſtined for was not known.

Conſiderable quantitities of amunition and naval ſtores have been lately ſent from Holland to Euſtatia, and the other Dutch ſettlements.

They write from Breſt, that two men of war of the line, and a frigat, are ſailed from that port on a ſecret expedition: They are victualled and ſtored for twelve months.

The Governor of the Havannah we hear has orders to oblige the Engliſh inhabitants of the iſland of Cuba, to leave it immediately.

Advices from Cadiz inform us, that letters had lately arrived from Chili, in South America, giving an alarming account of a general inſurrection breaking up throughout that whole province among the Indians. It is added, that there has been a moſt incredible ſlaughter of the natives of Spain, and thoſe of Spaniſh deſcent.

Advices are ſaid to be received from Liſbon, that the garriſon of Eſtremadura, in Spain, had revolted, murdered the Governor, and that a body of troops had marched to prevent any further bad conſequences.

Private letters from Paris aſſert, that the King of Pruſſia was lately there incog. and after a ſtay of three days, ſuddenly diſappeared; which has occaſioned much ſpeculation amongſt the politicians.

Advices are received at Paris, that the French have ſuſtained a loſs of three men of war, and upwards of 800 ſeamen, in a hurricane at the iſle of Bourbon, in the Eaſt Indies.

It is affirmed, that the riots in France are much exaggerated with a view to draw off the attention of our Court from the very formidable armament now going on at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon.

Advice is received that a French man of war of 60 guns has been ſunk in the Mediterranean by three Barbary corſairs, after an engagement of three hours, in which the French loſt moſt of their men: The reſt were taken up and carried into ſlavery.

We hear the Senegal trade is of late ſo greatly increaſed, that double the number of ſhips ſailed there this year more than in any one preceding.

An American officer appeared at the maſquerade the other night, *tarred and feathered*, juſt as he is repreſented in the print-ſhops, to the no ſmall diverſion of the company.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *May* 26.

"Yeſterday Admiral Duff hoiſted his flag on board the Romney man of war at Spithead, to take command of the Newfoundland ſtation."

What muſt the ſurrounding nations think of a Prince, who could not only ſuffer, but be well pleaſed with one of his upper ſervants for ſaying, in an auguſt aſſembly, that the inhabitants of a third part of his dominions were *cowardly poltroons*.

Advice is arrived at the Secretary's of State's office, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet through the Streights of Gibraltar.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Ramilies of 74 guns, and the Ardent of 64, are now fitting out at Chatham to join the fleet at Spithead.

It is currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that General Gage is on his way home without leave, and that two thirds of his troops are cut off by the Americans.

Two clean frigates, viz. one at Portſmouth, and the other at Plymouth, are ordered always to be in conſtant readineſs to carry deſpatches to and from America.

The Americans, we are aſſured have lately had a large ſupply of warlike ſtores of every kind from our Dutch ſhips, which arrived at Salem under convoy of two Spaniſh men of war.

It is aſſerted that a noble Lord, who preſides at a certain great board, has delivered in his opinion that hoſtilities will commence between England and two neighbouring powers in leſs than three months, and that the putting our navy on a reſpectable footing will be the moſt eligible ſtep that can be taken.

The report of an intended change in the Miniſtry is received, and ſome circumſtances are mentioned, which make it ſeem not to be wholly deſtitute of foundation.

General Putnam, who commanded the Connecticut troops, is a veteran ſoldier of great experience. He ſerved during the whole of the laſt war againſt the French. He was wounded 15 different times in the ſervice of his country. He was once taken priſoner by the Indians, who firſt ſcalped, then tied him to a tree, and were about to make a ſtroke at his head, which would have put an end to his exiſtence, when a French officer happening at the inſtant to paſs by and ſaved his life. Such a man is every way qualified to command a ſet of virtuous provincials. General Gage, with a mercenary handful of troops, will ſtand an excellent chance againſt ſuch a man as Putnam, who abounds in bravery, good ſenſe, patriotiſm, and honour.

Miniſtry, it is ſaid, talk of adding another dozen to the Mandamus Council at Boſton, as ſuch honours are much ſought after, and greatly ſtrengthen the hands of government there, ſuch of Mr. HUTCHINSON's ADDRESSERS who have not recanted have been taught to expect ſuch favours long ago.

The Parliament is expected to be re-called immediately.

It is a determined meaſure in Council that neither BLOOD nor TREASURE ſhall be ſpared to bring our American brethren to what is called a ſenſe of their duty.

Four more regiments, we hear, will be ordered forthwith to America, and a part of the militia is to be embodied.

After the defeat of the regulars, when the King's troops had fled for ſhelter under the guns of the men of war, the victorious American militia ſurrounded Boſton, and were about to ſet fire to the town, but the inhabitants entreated them to forbear, as it might afford barracks for the provincials.

It is imagined that by this time the King's troops in America are either taken priſoners, or elſe that they have been forced to flee on board the men of war, as affording the only rampart for protection.

The Captain of the veſſel who lately brought the news of the defeat of the King's forces, has been ſent for by the Privy Council, but he is too honeſt a man to diſſemble his ſentiments, or conceal the truth.

The news received from America of the disgraceful defeat of the King's troops hath thrown Lord Bute's cabal into the utmost consternation. The woful messenger of this intelligence was closeted for two hours on Sunday evening, with Lord North.

The contest with America is now began, the blood of our countrymen hath been shed, and if the sword of war should be sheathed without taking off the heads of some of the Ministry, then is there no such thing as national spirit existing amongst the English.

The Americans, by the late defeat of the poltroon regulars, have acquired immortal honour. They were attacked, unprovoked, by a party of the King's troops, who, to testify their loyalty, abused the provincials in language so gross, that courtiers only could have adopted it. They paid, however, severely for their impudence; they were not only defeated, but disgraced, and after running away, most manfully, they claimed, as belonging to his Majesty, the protection of his royal navy.

We are desired, by the Ministry, to assure the public, that the late disgraceful defeat of the King's troops in America was entirely owing to their not conducting themselves as regulars. Previous to the engagement, they shouldered their pieces on the right shoulder, and ran away only to rectify their mistake.

NEW ENGLAND.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 13.

WE hear that Col. George Boyd, of Portsmouth, who arrived at that place a few days since, from London, is appointed a Mandamus Counsellor for the province of New Hampshire.

July 21. A Gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the declaration being read upon Prospect Hill. "Last Tuesday morning, according to orders issued the day before, by Major General Putnam, all the continental troops under his immediate command assembled on Prospect Hill, when the declaration of the Continental Congress was read; after which an animated and pathetic address to the army was made by the Reverend Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer; when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud *amen* by three cheers. Upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN, and on the other side, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and to the universal acceptance of all present. And the PHILISTINES on Bunker's Hill heard the shout of the ISRAELITES; and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array.

WATERTOWN, *July* 10. One day last week a transport, with two companies on board, brought to a fishing boat in the bay, and took a man out, of whom they inquired very particularly of the situation of things here; after being informed, told him they came from Ireland with a number of transports having on board 8 regiments; and that four regiments more were soon to follow, that they had met at sea a vessel sent express by General Gage, with an account of the action at Charlestown; from which they had learned, that they had lost in that action 300 men, and had killed 2500 of the rebels; that the rebels had burned Charlestown, and poisoned the balls they fired; and that they expected, on their arrival, immediately to make an ingression into the country, and to harrass the sea coasts in order to effect an universal distress.

Major Spendlove, Lieutenants Verner and Jardin, Secretaries to General Howe, with many others, we hear, have already died of their wounds; and a great part of those who are yet alive are mortally wounded.

Major General Lee has appointed William Palfrey, Esq; late of Boston, to be one of his Aides de Camp.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *June* 1.

"The intelligence by Capt. Darby, of the defeat of Gage's men, under Lord Percy, by the Americans, on the 19th of April last, has given very general pleasure here, as the news-papers will testify. It is not with certainty that one can speak of the disposition of people in England with respect to the contest with America; though we are clear that the friends of America increase every day, particularly since the above intelligence.

"It is believed the Ministers have not as yet formed any plans in consequence of the action of April 19th. They are in total confusion and consternation, and wait for General Gage's despatches by the ——, Capt. Brown. The talk of the day is, that more troops and ships are to be sent immediately; but this, it is thought, cannot be done without calling the Parliament to raise more money. If it should be attempted, much disturbance may be expected in England."

WORCESTER, *June* 19. The latest advices from the army inform us, that they are in general healthy, in high spirits, and carrying on their works with great spirit and progress; that cannon balls, bombs, &c. were often exchanged between the advanced parties on both sides, which has been attended with little or no damage to the united American army.

Last Saturday nine prisoners belonging to the Admiral's ship, lying in Boston harbour, who were taken at Machias, were brought to this town, and committed to gaol.

PORTSMOUTH (New Hampshire) *July* 4. A letter from one of the West India islands, to a Gentleman in Newbury, has the following paragraph:

"A vessel in 30 days from England informs us that there has been the largest mob in London that ever was known, who surrounded the Parliament House, and demanded an immediate repeal of all the American acts, or they would pull down the House; on which Lord North looked out of the window, and said, if they would disperse, no more troops should embark till they heard from Boston again.

An answer to the following question in the Rule of Three is required.

If it takes General Gage twelve months, with all the regiments and ships of war, sent him for that purpose, to conquer and burn from Boston to Bunker's Hill, I demand how long, and how many more regiments and ships, it will require to burn and conquer all America?

NEWPORT (Rhode Island) *July* 17. Last Saturday the King Fisher sloop of war arrived here, from a cruize up the Sound, having driven one or two vessels ashore, and sent one brig to Boston.

July 14. From last Tuesday, about 2 o'clock, till near the same hour on the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon from the three ships of war in this harbour, viz. the Rose, Capt. Wallace, the Swan, Capt. Ayscough, and King Fisher, Capt. Montague, and also a tender; for which purpose these ships were brought close in with the northwest part of the town, on Tuesday, towards night; their tomkins were immediately taken out, and all the apparent preparations made for cannonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, especially those women who were with child. In the evening lanthorns and men were placed at the guns, and the most hostile appearance kept up that was possible for them to exhibit; and many women and children were running about, wringing their hands, and crying in the greatest distress. About half past 9 at night a cannon was discharged from the Rose, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits; and a number, we are told, absolutely miscarried by the fright. However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of persons, whom they had stopped coming down the river, that they should not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.—In the morning the terrific scene was opened by firing another gun, an seizing on four ferry boats, one passage boat, with a number of passengers, and two wood sloops. The Swan moved down towards the south part of the town, where she anchored, with her guns pointed diagonally across the wharfs, so as to rake from thence up to the parade and courthouse. Here again all the tomkins were out, quantities of tar, and other inflammatory and combustible matter, were put into the ferry boats, in order, as was said, with horrid cursing and damning, to set on fire, and send into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of destroying the town than by cannon only.—At the same time that these boats were to be sent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the south end, to set fire to that part. Thus the most warlike and hostile parade was kept up to the highest degree, till near two o'clock on Wednesday; when, all at once, the boats were discharged, the ships weighed anchor, and stood up the river. The same evening the Rose got aground on the north part of this island; but by taking out her guns, &c. she was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old station.—We know not of even the shadow of a just reason for the above inhuman conduct. If the Captains of said ships have any reasons to offer, we should be very glad to publish them to the world. The story about two of the Swan's men being seized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Bristol gaol, &c. had it not been absolutely disproved, would have been a most wretched pretext for firing on a defenceless town, in which there were not less then six thousand woman and children. This story we hope to publish more at large, when we can obtain the letters which passed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the same.

N. B. It must have been well known to the commanders of those ships, that there was not a single cannon in this town mounted for it's defence.

The above three ships and tender are this morning going out, supposed on a cruize.

It is said that four of Gage's Mandamus Counsellors are dead, viz. Brown, Hutchinson, Oliver, and Winslow.

HARTFORD (Connecticut) *July* 17. We hear the camp distemper rages in the regular army in Boston, as also amongst the distressed inhabitants, who are confined in that town by order of General Gage, in open violation of his most solemn engagements. It is to be hoped he will meet the fate of Pharaoh of old, whose example he so exactly follows.

NEW YORK, *July* 20.

BY way of St. Eustatia we learn, that a London vessel, eighteen days out, was spoke with off Antigua, who informed, that there were great disturbances in England, that Lord North had fled to France, the Parliament house pulled down, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnston headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the last Parliament.

July 23. Captain Lownders, from Dominica, and Captain Hodge, from St. Kitt's, confirm the above account, with this addition, that a ship had arrived at St. Eustatia, from Amsterdam, with the same news; that the French at Martinico were so apprehensive of a rupture with Great Britain, that they were purchasing all the small vessels they could get, in order to fit them out as privateers; that the inhabitants of Barbados, &c. had refused selling any provisions to the French; neither would they purchase any more new Negroes, lest they should not be able to find them provisions, those they had already being in danger of starving.

July 24. Friday night last arrived here a sloop from Bermuda. By letters from thence we learn that the inhabitants of that island are greatly alarmed at the present situation of public affairs, being under the most dismal apprehensions of starving; to prevent which they have passed a law, that no provisions should be sent off the island at any rate whatsoever, and were about despatching a vessel to Philadelphia, to request the Honourable the Continental Congress to take their case into their most serious consideration.

July 27. Yesterday an express passed through this city, on his way to the Congress at Philadelphia. We hear part of the advices he carried were, that Capt. Darby, sent with provincial dispatches from Salem, after the battle of lexington, was returned there again from England, where he stayed six days. General Gage's despatch vessel had not arrived when he left England; that a few days ago a party of provincials had burnt the Boston light-house, having first secured the oyl found in it, taken up a number of stakes, placed to direct passing vessels, carried off a large stock of cattle, and destroyed a considerable quantity of hay.

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE.

"Capt. Darby arrived in England in 27 days from Salem. The accounts he carried of the battle were published. Lord North was thunderstruck at the sight. Lord Dartmouth sent for Capt. Darby, with impatience to see him; but he was advised not to put himself in their power. The people were much surprised at the account, the merchants distressed on account of their property. Parliament had been but two days prorogued, and it was expected would be called again soon. Every thing in a great ferment. Administration had given out that New York had deserted the other colonies, which report Capt. Darby could not contradict; and that a general disunion would take place. For this report the conduct of your —— Assembly gave too much ground. Capt. Darby's vessel plied on and off for him and never went into any harbour, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. General Gage's despatch vessel sailed for England four days before Capt. Darby."

Saturday mornig last Capt. Shaw arrived here in 12 days from St. Eustatia, and informs us, that a brig arrived at St. Kitt's the 15th instant, in a short passage from Corke, and brought accounts from England as late as the 27th of May, of the sailing of the Spanish armada of 500 sail of transports, 8 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 3 fire-ships, with 18,000 foot, and 1000 horse; and that they were seen standing to the westward, but their destination not known; that advices had been received from Gibraltar, both, in England and France, that the Spaniards had actually commenced hostilities in Portugal; and that a large Spanish fleet was seen passing between Grenada and Trinidad, about 15 days ago.

Capt. Miller arrived at St. Eustatia, from Amsterdam, a few days before Capt. Shaw sailed, and assured him, that the States of Holland were busy in equipping a fleet of 32 sail of the line; that 8 of them were ready for the sea before he sailed, and it was supposed they intended to act against the Spaniards; that all the Captains of the Dutch ships in the different ports of the West Indies had orders to make the best of their way home, and to be vigilant on their voyage.

From good authority, we learn, that the French in the West India islands intend to fit out several fishing vessels for the Banks of Newfoundland, which, in all probability, may cut out work for some of our English men of war.

A new Assembly and Council convened at Watertown, in Massachusetts, on Wednesday the 19th instant.

General Schuyler has appointed John Macpherson, Esq; his Aid de Camp.

The Ship Monimia, Capt. Morrison, arrived here from Glasgow on Thursday last, with 230 passengers; and the same day arrived here from the same place, the brig Neptune, Capt. Morrison, with 87 passengers. Many of them were deprived of their arms after they embarked, by order of Government.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26.

ON Monday last arrived here the brig Polly, Capt. Greenaway, with a load of salt from Liverpool, with which she is to return in a few days. As this vessel was to receive half freight if she threw the salt over board, and several other vessels for Carolina, Maryland, and this port, having been taken up on the lay, it is hardly to be doubted but it is at bottom a scheme of the Ministry to endeavour to break through our non-importation agreement.

On Sunday last arrived at Newcastle, his Majesty's ship Nautilus, where, we are told, she is to lay for the "protection of our trade," in the courtly style; but, in plain English, to pick our pockets, and try to enslave us.

Extract of a letter from ROXBURY, *July* 11, 1775.

"A Gentleman who got out of Boston yesterday, says, that the inhabitants were numbered, and amounted to 6573; the soldiers numbered, women and children, to 13,600. Three hundred Tories are chosen to patrol the streets, 49 of a night. Very sickly, —from 10 to 30 funerals of a day, and no bells allowed to toll. Master Lovell taken up and put in gaol, which is in consequence of some letters found in Dr. Warren's pocket; and Master Leach also. Released out of gaol, 4. Mr. Hunt, saying that he wished the Americans might kill them all, was confined in gaol. Eleven dead of the wounded prisoners at Charlestown. Col. Parker dead, he having declared, at his last hour, if he got well, he would do the same. The officers say, damn the rebels, that they would not flinch. A great number of floating batteries are building, and 5 transports, and three sloops, are sailed for hay and wood to the eastward.

"This Gentleman also says, that the officers and soldiers triumph very much at the death of Dr. Warren, saying, it is better to them than 500 men."

July 31. Last Tuesday and Wednesday a large detachment from the camp at Harlem, near New York, consisting of about 1000 men, under the command of Col. Waterbury, marched for Albany. It is said they are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga, where Major General Schuyler commands.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 13,

ON Monday the 26th ult. the ship Johnston, Capt. Jones, from and belonging to Mr. James Gildart of Liverpool, was spoke with in Chesapeak Bay, by Capt. Harding of the schooner Endeavour, when Capt. Jones informed Capt. Harding that he was from Liverpool, and had on board a quantity of salt. Capt. Jones being asked whether he had any thing more than salt on board, answered, *yes*, he had a few dry goods. On being further asked, how Mr. Gildart (who was well apprized of the association) would venture to send such articles to America, Capt. Jones replied, that three Generals, and 20,000 soldiers, had been ordered to America, some time before the above goods were shipped, and that it was not doubted but that all would be quiet by the time he should arrive.

Capt. Jones inquired of Capt. Harding, whether he thought he could land his salt and goods in Georgia, but the next day came with the ship into the eastern bay, landed some servants he had on board, and soon after steered down the bay.

The public are cautioned to be upon the watch, and look out for the ship Johnston, as there is reason to suspect she is still hovering in some part of the bay, and will attempt to land her goods if she can find a convenient opportunity, notwithstanding the Captain's inquiry, whether it were practicable to land them in Georgia.

July 20. The ship Totness, Capt. Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildart of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the Continental Association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 12.

In CONVENTION, TUESDAY *August* 8, 1775.

A LETTER from the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, President of the Convention of the province of Maryland, in answer to a letter from the President of this Convention, enclosing a resolution passed the 24th of July last, by which it was resolved that no wheat, flour, or other grain or provisions of any kind, be exported from this colony, to any part of the world, from and after the fifth day of August, until the Convention or Assembly, or the Hon. the Continental Congress, should order otherwise," being read, and it appearing that the Convention of Maryland will not come into such a measure, and as the good purposes intended to be answered by the said resolution cannot be effected without a general agreement of the neighbouring provinces, *resolved therefore*, that the said resolution of this Convention be repealed and rescinded.

(A copy) PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

JOHN RUFFIN, for JOHN TAZEWELL, C. C.

On the 1st instant, about the time the post was setting out from Philadelphia, a correspondent informs us, a report began to prevail there, that the fleet and army are ordered home from Boston; but no particulars had then transpired to authenticate it. Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH, of this city, is appointed, by the General Congress, to be Muster Master General of the continental army, with 200l. per annum, and is gone to the provincial camp near Boston.

Intelligence was received this morning, that a brig, which was lately taken laden with provisions, and carried into Boston by ministerial pirates, returned from thence to Norfolk last Wednesday, having on board seven officers of the regular army. We do not hear that any soldiers are come with them, or are to follow; but it is certain that the Earl of Dunmore's ship is now completed for an expedition, and that his Lordship has fitted up thirteen field-pieces for service. It is apprehended he intends to commence hostilities upon York or James river very soon.

We hear that some of the Virginia Delegates are arrived at Richmond from Philadelphia, the Continental Congress having adjourned to Tuesday the 5th of September.

Captain M'Kinzie, of his Majesty's 43 regiment, and a native of Virginia, is among the slain at the battle of Charlestown.

Died, the 25th ult. deservedly lamented by all her acquaintances, Mrs. HARRISON, spouse of Charles Harrison, Esq; of Huntington, in Surry.

AUGUST 3, 1775.

RUN away from Mr. *Thomas B. Griffin's*, in *Lancaster* County, on the 30th Ult. a Convict Servant Man named WALKER, an *Englishman*, by Trade a Carpenter and Joiner, about 35 or 36 Years old, and about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, has light brown Hair, talks pretty quick, and often uses the words *in Regard to that*; he looks thin at this Time, occasioned by a venereal Disorder, which makes him limp when he walks quick, and stains his Breeches behind. He was clothed in a Brick-dust coloured Coat, a blue Sagathy Jacket, which is fine, but much worn, *Russia* Drill Breeches, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, and a white ribbed Pair, a Pair of Country Shoes not blacked, a Pair of *German* Serge Breeches of a gray Colour, and two Osnabrug Trousers. If the said *Walker* shall be taken up fifty Miles from Home, and conveyed to me, I will give 10l. Reward; and if under fifty Miles, 5l.

JOHN WORMELEY.

HAMPTON, *August* 8, 1775.

STRAYED from this Place, on *Thursday* last, the following HORSES: A dark Bay about 14 Hands high, 8 or 9 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail; a Blood Bay about 14 Hands high, rising 6 Years old, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, with a few white Hairs in the End of his Tail; a very bright Bay, rising 4 Years old, supposed to be near 15 Hands high, a Blaze Face, his near hind Foot white, full Mane and Tail; and a large light sorrel Horse, above 15 Hands high, rising 6 Years old, with white Feet, a Snip on his Nose, and full Mane and Tail. Whoever delivers the said Horses to the Subscriber, in *Hampton*, shall have 3l. Reward, or in Proportion for either of them, besides reasonable Charges, paid by

CARY MICHELL.

POETS CORNER.

To Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING laid down the habit of a lawyer (to which I was bred) and taken up that of a ſoldier (a much more honourable one, I am told) and my new profeſſion affording much more leiſure than my old, I have ſent you the following TALE *for your publication. I hope you will think it* à propos *at this juncture, and at leaſt as good in its kind as the liberty ſong which ſome time ago found its way into your Poets Corner.*

The BLIND MAN and his DOG: A TALE.

A BLIND man quarrell'd with his guide:
" Curſe on this ſcoundrel cur," he cry'd;
" My fate, indeed, is truly hard,
Thus to be ſubject to thy guard,
For ever leading me aſtray,
And running always in my way;
Never content, though belly full,
And always hankering after trull:
Should one appear, quick o'er the grounds
Away we run, like coupled hounds.
O! how I hate thee, from my ſoul;
Of vices what a muſter-roll
Is thine! Whore-maſter, glutton, thief,
Ungrateful, ſurly,—nay, in brief,
Thou anſwereſt every vice's call,
Thou errant ſample of them all.
Oh! villain, villain, though I'm blind,
The way to be reveng'd I'll find."
" Dear Sir, be not in ſuch a paſſion,
Conſider ere you lay the laſh on,
(Replied the cur) pray recollect,
Point out each error and neglect:
Have I not ſerved you ſoon and late,
From puppy up to dog's eſtate?
How many toils I undergo
When I conduct you to and fro!
But all thoſe toils, though hard, ſeem'd ſlight
While friendſhip made my burthen light.
Though you're reſolved your ſlave to kill,
Alas! I feel I love you ſtill.
Ah! Maſter! think on what you're doing;
With mine you bring on your own ruin:
Some faults I have there is no doubt,
And ſo have you; pray who's without?"
" How quoth the vagrant, preach to me
Thy common plan morality?
What art thou wretch, and what am I?
I faults like you!——You dog you lie.
No, no, I never will compound,"
He ſaid, and fell'd him to the ground.
And now, without his faithful guide,
He gropes his way from ſide to ſide;
Till, ſtumbling on, with many a fall,
He knocks his head againſt a wall.

K—— W——, AUGUST 5, 1775.

*** DIXON *and* HUNTER *will give the beſt Price for any Quantity of clean Linen Rags.*

AUGUST 2, 1775.

THE Medicines, Shop Utenſils, and Books, belonging to the Eſtate of Dr. *John Walker*, will certainly be diſpoſed of to the higheſt Bidder, at *Hanover* Town, on *Friday* the 18th Inſtant.

2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *July* 18, 1775.

AS I propoſe leaving the Colony immediately, I ſhall diſpoſe of ſome valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, for Caſh, at *Northumberland* Courthouſe, on the ſecond *Monday* of *Auguſt*. I have likewiſe an Aſſortment of GOODS for Sale, the terms for which will be made known on Application to

(1) ROBERT GILMOUR.

☞ About 200l. Sterling Worth of SILKS may be had very low, for Caſh.

THE Ship *Molly*, *John Cowan* Maſter, in *James* River, will ſail for *London* on or before the 1ſt of *September* next. (‖

HENRICO, *July* 31, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the 29th Inſtant, a likely Negro Man named WILL, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 30 Years of Age, has a Scar on one Side of his Chin, and on each Thigh, and has loſt Part of his great Toe. Whoever delivers him to me, if taken twenty Miles from Home, ſhall have 20s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

GEORGE COX.

STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, in *June* laſt, a ſmall GRAY HORSE with a Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock (as well as I recollect) thus ⁚. He is very well made, about 9 Years old, has a ſmall Dent in his right Hip, which is not plain when ſtanding, but very apparent when pacing, which is very ſlow. I will give 20s. to any Perſon who will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy* in *Williamſburg*, or to me in *Peterſburg*.

WILLIAM HILL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, in the upper End of *Long Creek*, a GRAY MARE about 13 or 14 Years old, 4 Feet 4 Inches high, Middle ſized, paces ſlow, had a Bell on tied with a Leather Strap, and branded on the near Buttock ●. Poſted, and appraiſed to FOUR POUNDS.

NATHANIEL MANSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, two GRAY HORSES, *viz.* one of them 9 Years old laſt Spring, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock W C, has been worked in a Chair, and has a galled Breaſt; the other is a very light Gray, about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, about 11 Years old, and has been galled on his Breaſt with a Harneſs. They have been ſhod all-fours, and both pace a little. Poſted, and appraiſed, the former to 15l. and the latter to 10l.

RICHARD JONES, Senior.

Juſt Publiſhed——Price one Shilling,

The MANUAL EXERCISE

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

WITH

EXPLANATIONS of the Method generally practiſed at Reviews and Field-Days.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The RULES and ARTICLES ordered by the General Congreſs, to be attended to, and obſerved for the better Government of the *American* Army.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed,——Price one Shilling,

THE

Sentiments of a Foreigner,

On the Diſputes of GREAT BRITAIN with AMERICA.—Tranſlated from the *French*.

Likewiſe——Price fifteen Pence,

A SERMON

On the preſent Situation of AMERICAN Affairs, preached on the 23d of *June* laſt, at the Requeſt of the Officers of the THIRD BATTALION of the City of *Philadelphia*, by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College of that City.

URBANNA, *July* 29, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony

ſoon, for a few Months. BENNETT BROWNE.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 27, 1775.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 20th Inſtant, from the Plantation of *Ralph Wormeley*, Eſq; in this County, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, riſing 4 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his left hind Foot white, neither docked nor branded. Alſo a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock RW, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has been lately worked in a Plough. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe and Mare to me, at the aforeſaid Plantation, or will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get them, ſhall have 20s. Reward if taken up in this County, and 40s. if out thereof. (tf) HARRY GAINES.

☞ There was a SADDLE carried off with the Horſes.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Drummond's Neck*, in *James City* County, on the 18th of *June*, a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder I T, and on the near Buttock =, has a Half hanging Mane and Switch Tail, both hind Feet white, and about 6 or 7 Years old. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, at the above-mentioned Place, ſhall have 20s, Reward, paid by EDWARD LACY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a SORREL GELDING about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with ſome white Specks upon him, a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces ſlow, and branded on the near Buttock D. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20l. JOLLEY PARRISH.

RICHMOND, *July* 17, 1775.

THE Subſcriber intends for

Great Britain immediately. THOMAS BOWEN.

RICHMOND Town, *July* 26, 1775.

I intend to leave this Colony

ſoon, and return in a few Months.

ANDREW CHALMER.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Cheſterfield*, three Negro Men, one of them a ſmall Fellow, named PHIL, belonging to Mr. *John Binford* of *Charles City*; another named EMPEROR, belonging to Mr. *John Weſt* of *King William*; the other named DANIEL, belonging to Mr. *Nicholas George* of *Middleſex*. Their Clothing is ſuch as Plantation Negroes commonly wear. The Owners are deſired to prove their Properties, pay Charges, and take them away.

JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very fine and ſtrong BLOOD BAY HORSES, with long Tails; one 4 Years old, and 15¼ Hands high; the other 5, and 14¾ Hands high. They go extremely well in Saddle or Harneſs, for the laſt of which they have been principally uſed. ——Alſo three very fine BROOD MARES; one of them is 4 Years old, the others 8, and with Foal by KING HEROD and DAMON. One of the aged Mares has a FILLY 3 Months old, to be ſold with her. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe any of them are deſired to apply to Mr. *Craig*, Saddler in *Williamſburg*. Nothing but Caſh can be taken, as they are to be ſold extremely cheap.

Three Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the firſt of *June* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man named BILLY, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a Variety of Clothes, is very ſenſible, and by Trade a Shoemaker. I have heard of him in the Neighbourhood of *Williamſburg*.

JOHN WALKER.

ALBEMARE, *July* 24, 1775.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Albemarle*, about the 25th of *May* laſt, a likely high blooded yellow bay HORSE, 3 Years old, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, neither docked, branded, nor broke. I expect he is in *Louiſa* or *Hanover*, and will give 30s. Reward for him.

JOHN WALKER.

WANTED,

A SOBER Man, well acquainted with Book-Keeping, and the Management of a Store. Such a Perſon, well-recommended, will meet with Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Princeſs Anne*.

4 ANTHONY WALKE.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, &c. The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the fickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

" What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
" All fleeting, Nothing's without Health! "

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant (*July*) two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a RED COW, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. (‖) FRANCIS CONWAY.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—— THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.